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The European Commission Takes Radio Regulations Even More Serious

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CTO CISC Semiconductor GmbH

9 December 2020

20+ years in
standardization



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Convener ISO/IEC JTC1 SC31 **WG4** – Radio communications (RFID, RTLS, Security)

prior Project Editor **ISO/IEC 18000-63** - UHF RFID

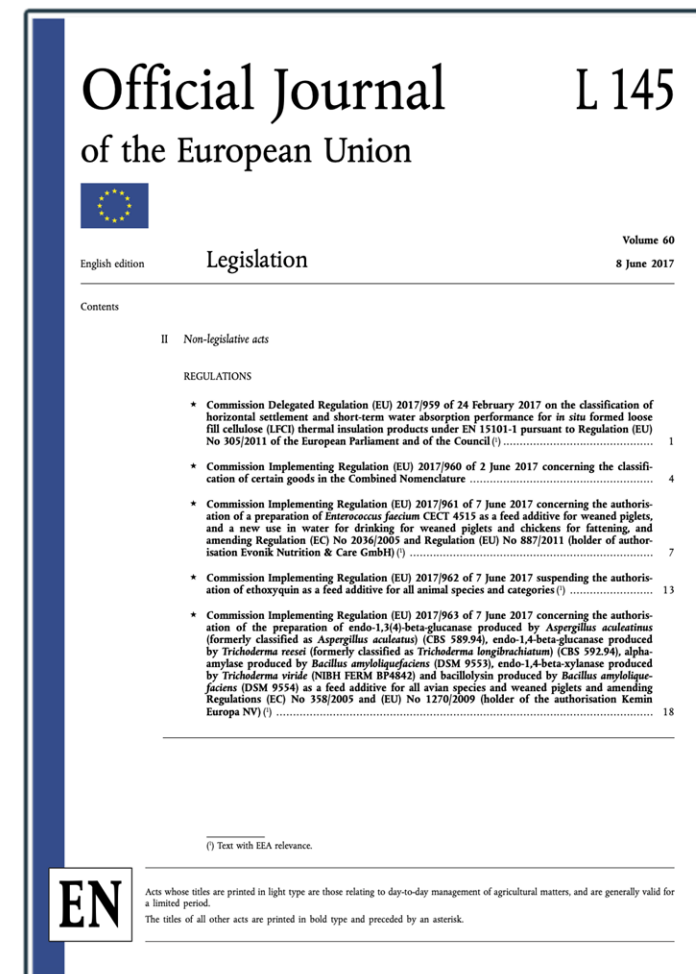
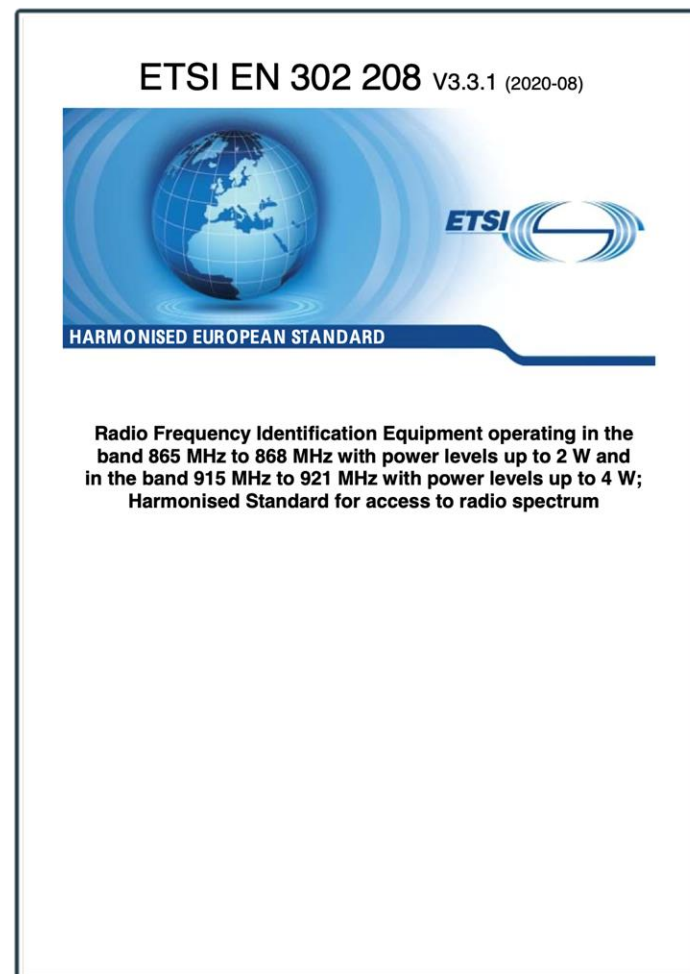
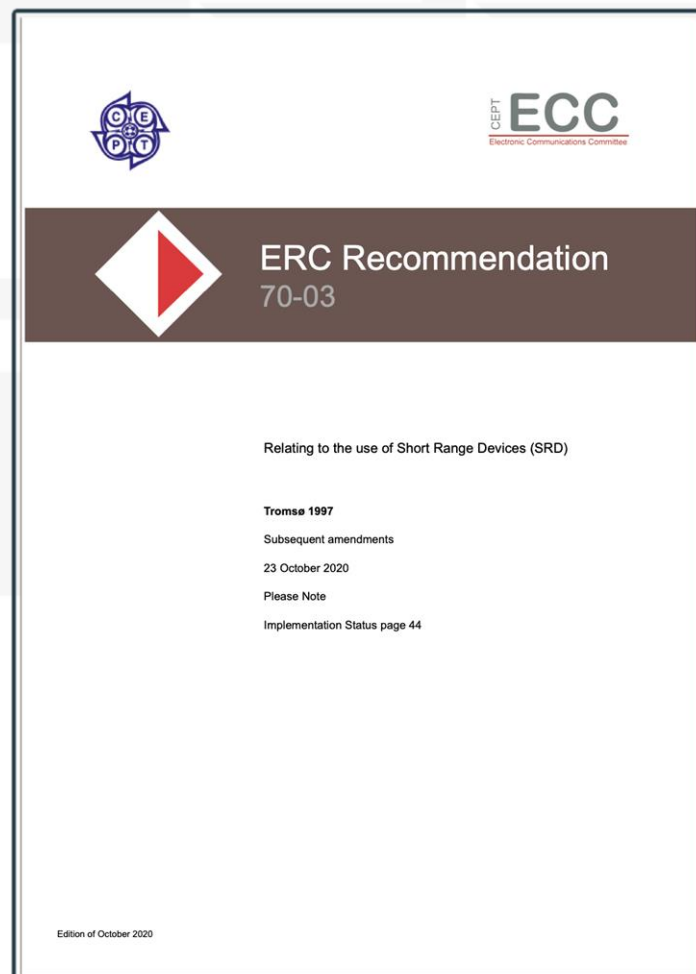
Vice-Chairman **ETSI ERM TG34** RFID

Rapporteur ETSI **EN 302 208** UHF RFID

Chairman RAIN RFID **TWG** (Technical Work Group)



The documents



CEPT REC 70-03

- UHF RFID 865-868 MHz band
 - ❖ 4 Channels
 - ❖ 2 Werp transmit power
 - ❖ 200 kHz transmit channels
- UHF RFID 915-921 MHz band
 - ❖ 4 Channels
 - ❖ 4 Werp transmit power
 - ❖ 400 kHz transmit channels
 - ❖ Some countries have limitations in channel use
 - ❖ Some countries do not provide any channel
 - Germany DE
 - The Netherlands LU



DOUBLE IT

EN 302 208

- V3.1.1 is currently published and stated in the EU OJ 2017-06-08
- V3.3.1 has been developed to address the topic of measurement uncertainty
 - ❖ Measurement uncertainty became less important
 - ❖ EC set a new focus on efficient spectrum use
 - ❖ Several updates
- Required for RED approval

Reader – Relaxed spurious emissions

- All spectrum down to 694 MHz the limit is –36 dBm

Table 2: Spurious emission limits in e.r.p. (according to [i.16])

State	87,5 MHz to 118 MHz 174 MHz to 230 MHz 470 MHz to 694 MHz	Other frequencies below 1 000 MHz	Frequencies above 1 000 MHz
Operating	4 nW (-54 dBm)	250 nW (-36 dBm)	1 µW (-30 dBm)
Standby	2 nW (-57 dBm)	2 nW (-57 dBm)	20 nW (-47 dBm)

Focus on receiver tests

- Adjacent channel selectivity
- Blocking or desensitization
- Spurious emissions
- Receiver spurious response rejection
- Receiver sensitivity
- Receiver radio-frequency intermodulation

Reader receiver sensitivity

- Limits receiver sensitivity
- Setup

Table 2a: Receiver sensitivity limits

Category	Limit
Category I (> 30 dBm e.r.p.)	-60 dBm
Category II (> 13 to 30 dBm e.r.p.)	-55 dBm
Category III (\leq 13 dBm e.r.p.)	-45 dBm



Figure 15b: Conducted test set up for receiver sensitivity with (emulated) tag with variable backscatter

NOTE: For testing of **ISO/IEC 18000-63** [i.20] compliant products it is recommended to use the protocol settings details as described for the **ISO/IEC 18046-2** [i.17] reader sensitivity test. Values like Tari, RTcal, TRcal, BLF, DR and M should be recorded.

Tag radiated power

- Reduction of ambiguities in tag radiated power (backscatter power)
 - At tag position
 - ❖ 865 MHz band: -20 dBm
 - ❖ 915 MHz band: -10 dBm
 - Tag for reader sensitivity: Both sidebands considered
 - Tag as spectrum occupant: Single sideband considered
- ➔ **3 dB advantage**

On-metal tags

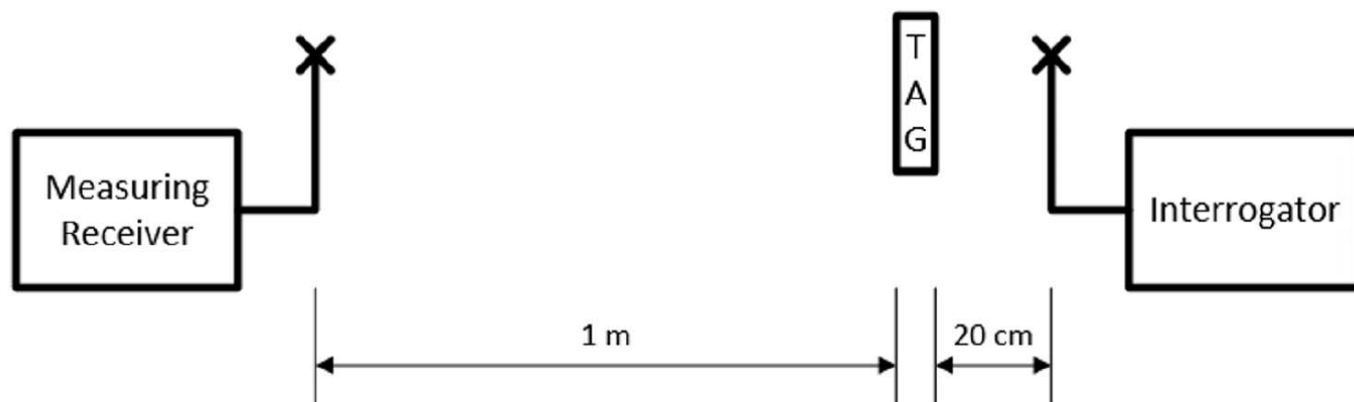
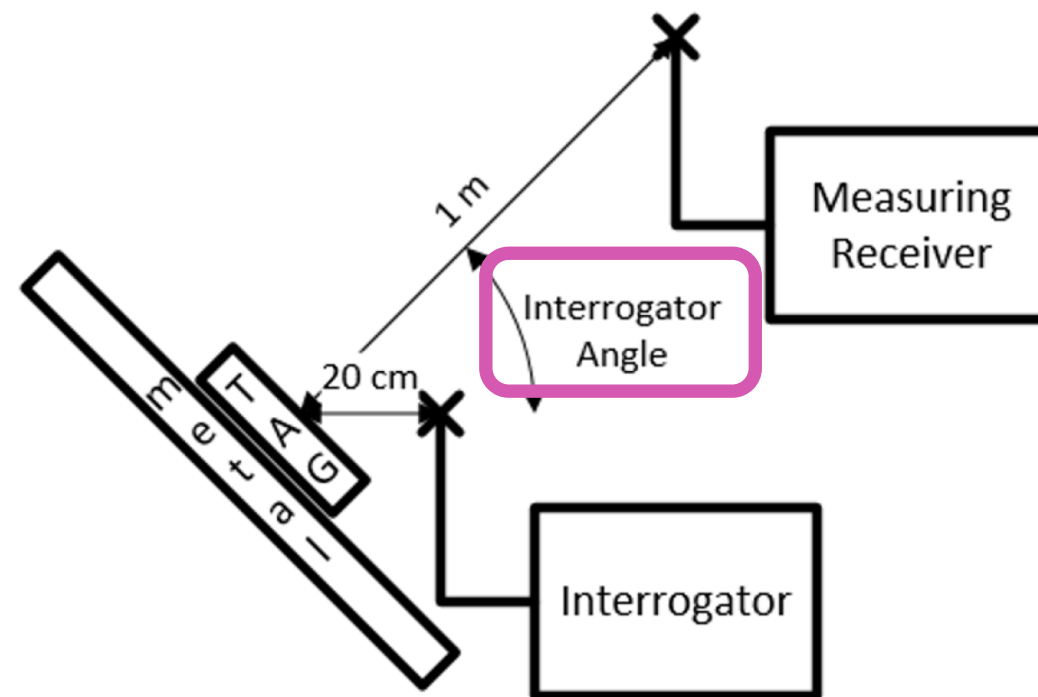
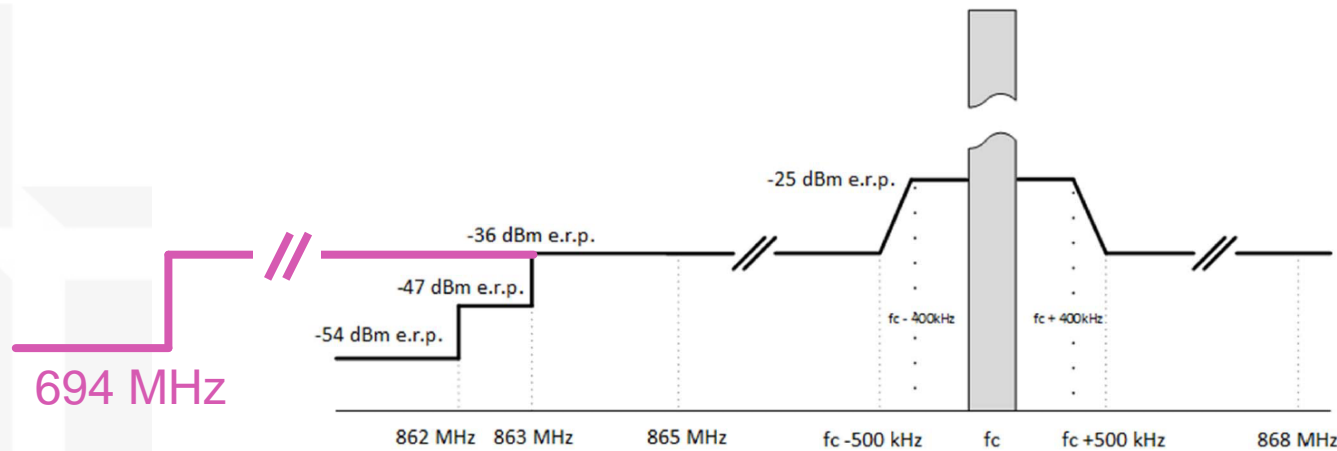


Figure 16: Measurement of tag emissions

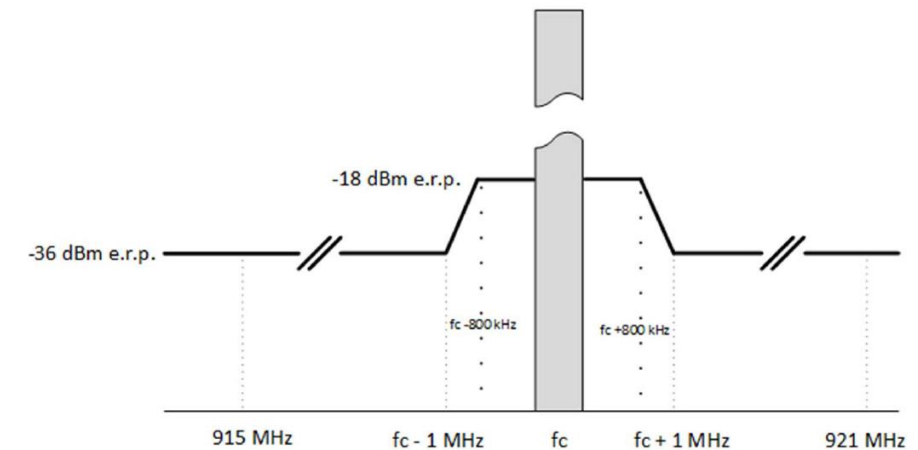


Tag spurious emissions



NOTE 1: f_c is the centre frequency of the carrier transmitted by the interrogator.
 NOTE 2: The transmit channel occupied by the interrogator is shown in grey.
 NOTE 3: All power levels in the unwanted domain relate to the resolution bandwidths in figure 10.

Figure 8: Spectrum mask for tag for the lower band



NOTE 1: f_c is the centre frequency of the carrier transmitted by the interrogator.
 NOTE 2: The transmit channel occupied by the interrogator is shown in grey.
 NOTE 3: All power levels in the unwanted domain relate to the resolution bandwidths in figure 11.

Figure 9: Spectrum mask for tag for the upper band

ISO – ETSI aligned

ISO/IEC 18046-2:2020

Information technology – Radio frequency identification device performance test methods – Part 2: Test methods for interrogator performance

ISO/IEC 18046-3:2020

Information technology – Radio frequency identification device performance test methods – Part 3: Test methods for tag performance

ABSTRACT

This document defines requirements and test methods for application. The summary of the test reports forms a unified tag datasheet.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Status : © Published

Edition : 2

ABSTRACT

This document defines test methods for performance characteristics of RFID tags for item management and specifies the general requirements and test requirements for tags which are applicable to the selection of devices for an application. The summary of the test reports forms a unified tag datasheet.

GENERAL INFORMATION ⓘ

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Edition : 3

Number of pages : 51

The Value

- Standards define the globally reproducible test methods
- Traceable
- Globally reproducible
- Test equipment independent
- Meaningful in terms of physics
- Relevant to correlate test result with application performance

One method for each topic

- Aligned across global recognized standards from standards organizations
- International test standards for RAIN air interface (ISO/IEC 18000-63, GS1 EPC Gen2)
 - ❖ ISO/IEC 18046-2
 - ❖ ISO/IEC 18046-3
- Utilization for European standards
 - ❖ EN 302 208

ISO/IEC 18046-2

Receiver sensitivity measurement



Figure 3 — Contactless test setup

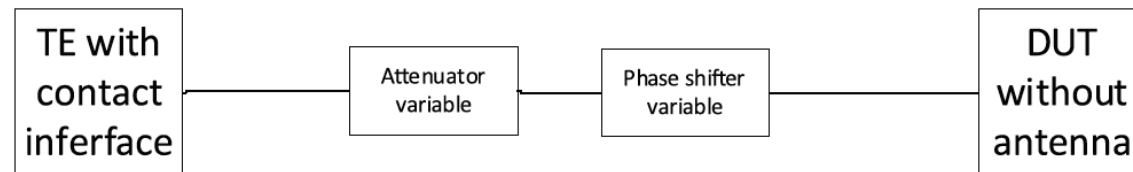
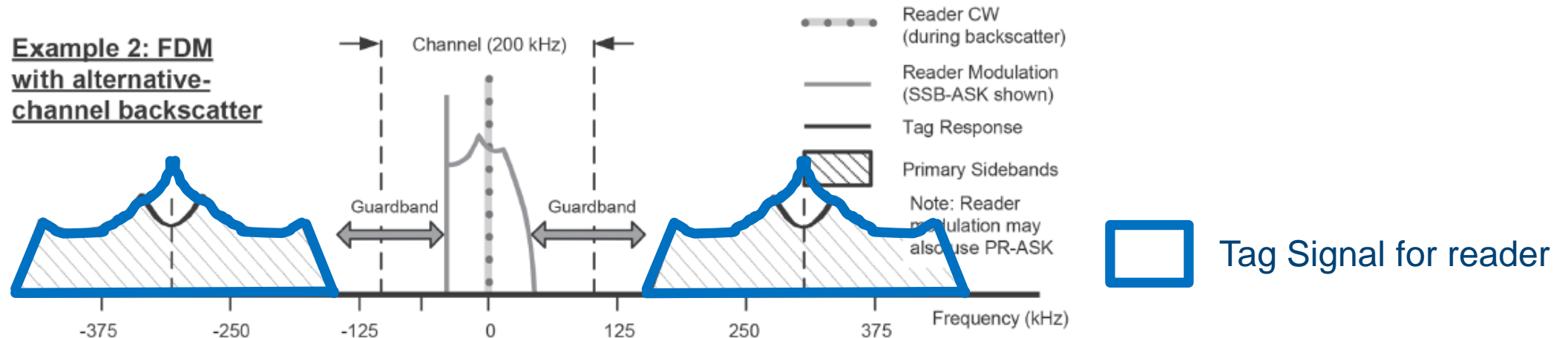


Figure 4 — Contact test setup

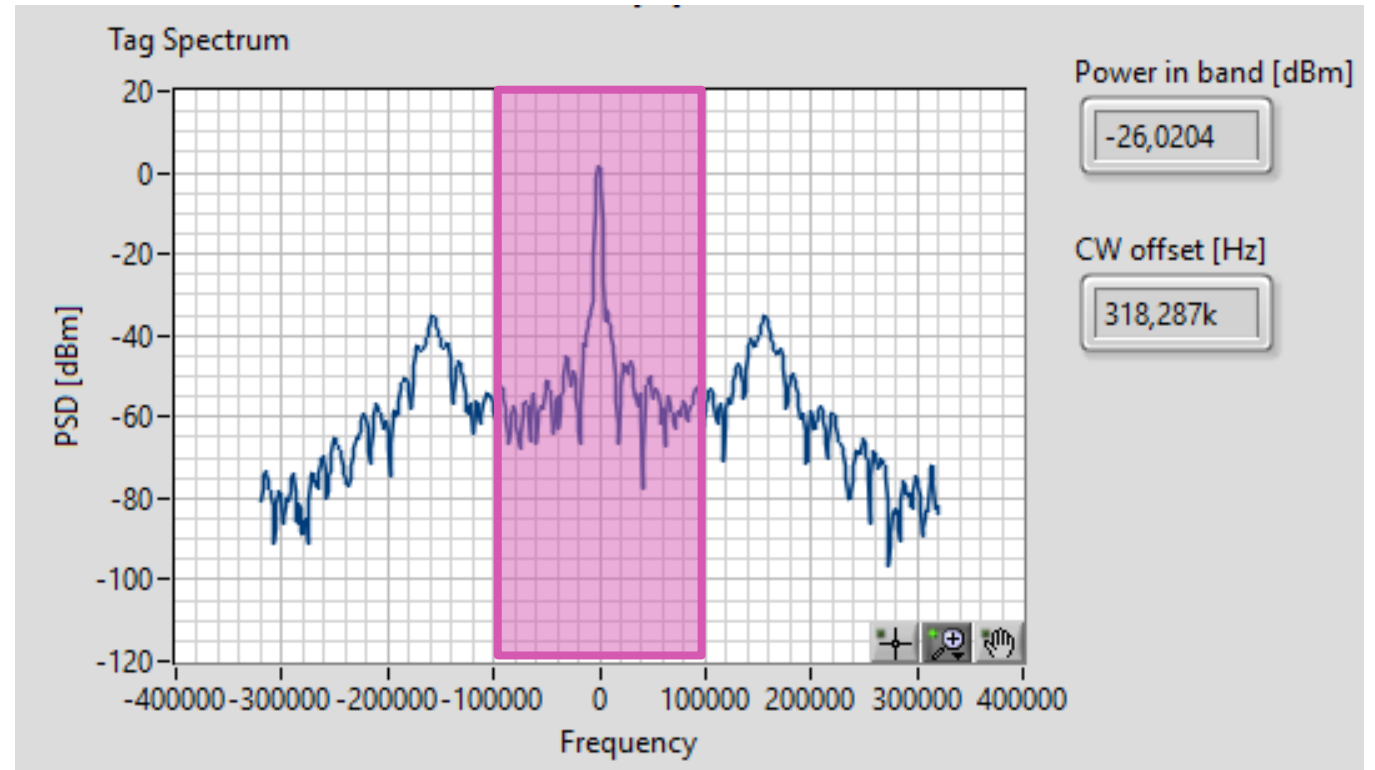
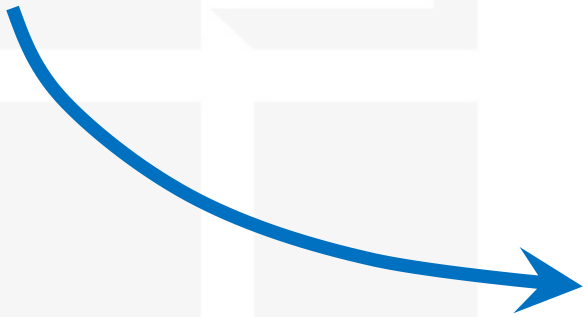
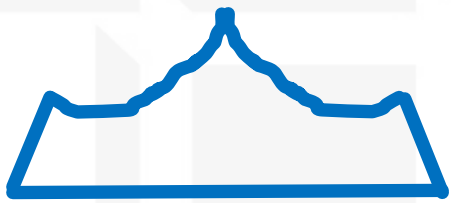
Backscatter power measurement



These values have been obtained by applying a **guard band** around the **carrier** to exclude the carrier including its phase noise. [...]

Contribution of the tag **harmonics** to the measured backscatter is **negligible**.

Backscatter power measurement



Source: www.cisc.at/xplorer

- ISO/IEC 18046-2 – Annex A
- ISO/IEC 18046-3 – Annex E

Conclusions

- More reader tests for Europe
- More test options for tags
- 915 MHz band is in good shape except in the center
 - ❖ Better performance
 - ❖ Easier for tags
- Globally aligned tests allow use for multiple purposes

Questions?



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Presentations will be available on-line soon. You will receive an email with a link when they are available.